SHALL WE HAVE A NORTHERN OR RE-PUBLICAN PARTY?

From The Pittsburgh Gazette

We have now arrived at that point in political affairs in this country when we may pause, and take bearings before we proceed further. There are some facts ascertained which it is proper to note.

1st. Three years ago there were three principal political parties, which all held National Conventions, and nominated candidates for the Presidency in 1832, o wit: The "Democratic," the "Whig," and "Free-Soll."

2d. Of these parties, only one, the Democratic, now 2d. Of these parties, only one, the Democratic, now exists in an organized state. Although it has been greatly weakened by the same causes which have over-thrown the organizations of the other two, yet always being an essentially Pro-Slavery party, and having its chief strength in the South, where these disorganizing effects have not operated to the same extent, and having also the possession of the National Government, and being kept together by the "cohesive power of "public plunder," it has kept up some show of viality.

3. The Whig party is in an utterly disorganized state, and there is no probability that it can be rallied or reorganized in any number of States; and from the Anti-Slavery proclivities of its Northern and strong wing there is no possibility of reorganizing it as a National party.

tional party.

4. The Free Soil party was disorganized by the same

4. The Free Soil party was disorganized by the same causes which shattered the Whig party.

5. A new party has suddenly grown up, and for a time promised to be a powerful political organization, but on its first attempt to form a National Platform it has been broken into fragments by the same disturbing cause which has shattered the Whigs.

These are ascertained facts. There is but one organized party, having ramifications in all the States—the Democratic; and this has not the power of carrying any Northern State, and can hardly make a show of any strength except in Pennsylvania and New-York.

The Know-Nothing party, as it now exists on the Platform adopted in Philadelphia, has no existence but in the South except in New-York and Pennsylvania, and in these States it is hopelessly in the minority. Indeed, it is not probable it could now carry a single State in the Union. It is also, like the Democratic party, Pro-Slavery.

State in the Union. It is also, like the Democratic party, Pro-Slavery.

From this hasty review of the existing state of parties, it is seen that at the present moment the voters in the Northern States who have the destines of the Union in their hands, because they can elect a majority of the electoral college and the members of Congress are politically in a disorganized state. What is more desirable than to unite them together into one coherent, organized and solid body?

These elements are composed of men who have formerly acted with all the old parties, and of many who have lately acted with the Know-Nothing organization and have seceded by their Representatives at Philadelphia. There is no substantial difficulty in the way of fusing these elements into one coherent whole, provided the different parts will consent to give up or lay by non-essential differences, to come on to a platform on which there is a perfect unity of sentiment, and which all admit to be of the most vital importance. The difficulty is less also because the same elements

form on which there is a perfect unity of sentiment, and which all admit to be of the most vital importance. The difficulty is less also because the same elements did unite together in several of the States last year under the form of the Republican organization, and gained most signal victories. The causes which impelled this cohesion, then, exist in all their prestine power now, and the voters in Ohio out of the Democratic party have acknowledged the potency of these causes, and have buried all minor differences and have united to form one great Republican party.

Why should not the movement be general? What is to be gained for any one of these elements by maintaining a separate organization which cannot secure the success of any distinctive measures or principles, and will most assuredly risk the loss of those important principles in which all agree? The Whigs and Fre-Soilers have certainly nothing to gain by keeping up a seattered organizations, without any head or any tangible aim of a practical character. And what have the Know-Nothings of the Free States, who have seceded from the National Council, to gain by keeping up a separate organization and standing aloof from their fellow citizens who hold the same views on the eacroachments of Slavery which led them to break off from their Southern brethren? If the question of Slavery aggression was to them so vital that they wer willing to risk the loss of their distinctive principles for the sake of resisting it, what reason can they consistently give why they should not abandon their present organization and unite with their fellow citizens on the simple yet significant practical and broad platform—'No more Slave States, no more Slave Territories?'

Shall we not then inaugurate a great Republican

Shall we not then inaugurate a great Republican Shall we not then inaugurate a great Republican sarty on a platform similar to that adopted in Cleveland, pruned of some extraneous matters which, though proper and important in themselves, should be left out of a National platform. We ask all Anti-Nebraska men, all persons opposed to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, or into any Territory now free, whatever may have been their previous political affinities, to ponder seriously this proposition and see what objection can be found to it.

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

KENTUCKY .- Col. William Preston, a Scott Whig in

Kentucky.—Col. William Preston, a Scott Whig in 1852, and opposed to Know-Nothing ism, has finally eccepted the Anti Know-Nothing nomination for Concess in the Louisville District.

S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., made a speech at Lexingson on Monday. He did not amounce himself as a candidate for any office, nor express any determination to be one. He informed his friends that he did not intend to remain a resident of Kentucky, but contemplated removal to Iowa.

The Hon. Charles S. Morchead, the candidate of the Krow. Nothings for Governor, addressed the people of

The Hon. Charles S. Morenea, the Cambrase of the Know-Nothings for Governor, addressed the people of Anderson County at Lawrenceburg recently. Mr. M. bas not yet commenced his canvass regularly, but will start out in a few days and devote himself to it until

Garrett Davis (K.N.) is also announced to

Garrett Davis (K.N.) is also announced to stump the State in behalf of the Know-Nothings. O. P. Hogan (Dem.) of Grant County, late State Senstor, has nominated himself a candidate for Congress in the Xth District, independent of the nomination of his party.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Rev. Eleazer Smith has been removed from the office of Chaplain of the State Prison, and the Rev. Mr. Brown (K. N.) appointed. The following State officers have been elected: Secretary of State, Lemnel N. Pattee of Antrim, 100 maj.; Treasurer. Wim. Berry of Barnstead, 75 maj.; State Treasurer, Wm. Berry of Barnstead, 75 maj.; State Printer, Amos Hadley of Concord, 95 maj. These officers are all Burke Democrats as well as the Governor, so that while the Whigs and Free-Soilers have all the Congressmen, this wing have entire control of the State Government.

VERMONT.-The Council of Censors, with power to overhaul the whole State Government once in seven years, met a few days since in Montpelier, but found nothing to do. The steady old State keeps on the even tenor of her way with no need of Constitution tink-

MCHICAN.—The Pontiac Gazette has a leader in favor of a Mass Convention of the Republicans of this State. The place of meeting proposed is Detroit; time not mentioned.

Messissippi .- The Democratic State ticket is com

Massisteri.—The Democratic State ticket is composed of the following gentlemen: For Governor, John J. McRac: Auditor, Madison McAffee: Treasurer, Shields L. Hussey; Secretary of State, A. B. Dilworth; Chancery Clerk, J. T. Simms.

Jefferson Davis addressed the State Convention by invitation. The Convention was presided over by Col. W. R. Cannon of Lowndes. Gen. Quitman delivered a lecture a few days ago at Jackson, Miss., in favor of the private conquest of Cuba. He argued that this was the only plan, as the attempt to purchase bad failed, and its public conquest would be rendered barren by the emancipation of the blacks before the Island could come in possession of the United States.

Atanana.—The Know-Nothings have nominated

Leland could come in possession of the United States.

ALARMA—The Know-Nothings have nominated Percy Walker, Eaq., as a candidate for Congress in the Mobile District. Our Democratic exchanges in Alabama generally favor the recelection of Gov. Winston. The Know-Nothing nominee, Judge George Shortridge, formerly was a member of the Democratic party. It may not be altogether useless to keep the following facts before the people. The total population of Alabama in 18:0 (free) was 428,779, of which 420,632 were natives, 7,633 foreigners, and 1,109 unknown. The number of churches was 5 Catholic against 577 Methodist, 579 Baptist, or 1,370 of all denominations. Probably the whole number of Catholics in Alabama is not over 5,000, and the entire foreign to the constitution of the considerable division of the rebels, under the command of Degoliado, were marching almost to the very walls of the Capitol. Degoliado, with

sels and course. In its sunken condition it lives but from day to day, and from hand to mouth.

The meeting at Philadelphia was not a Convention. It was a Council, organized and coexistent with the origin of the party. The split was not the secession of a few members, but of the Orders organized in thirteen States.

The division was not the symptom of passing discontent, but the evidence of organic disease. Even in the States, which presented an apparent harmony of action and purpose in the votes of their delegates in Council, the division spreads wide. Half the local organizations in this State are ready to unite with Massachusetts and Ohio against the more National fragment of the divided Order.

Yet the poor old forlorn Herald, which has been crying "all is-well," through the Virginia election, and through all the defeats and disasters of the party, strains its crucked voice again to proclaim that this Philadelphia catastrophe is "all-well" also.

It is a reproach to the progress of civilization that this senile watchman should be permitted to disturb the peace with his obsolete and foolish noise.

garded:

"We shall wait with anxiety to see the conduct of the Representatives of the party of West Pennsylvania squared with the strong instructions submitted for their government in regard to the Slavery question, and the still stronger declarations of sentiment on the same subject which have been unanimously passed by their constituents as a permanent rule of action. Nothing less and nothing weaker than the manifesto of the Free States, which we publish to-day, will satisfy the organization in Pennsylvania. Of that let all interested be assured."

The Dispatch says that the party in Western Penn

The Dispatch says that the party in Western Penn-sylvania will spit upon and repudiate any such plat-form and refuse to sustain the nominee who may stand on it. The same paper says that "the only course "now for the Northern Know-Nothings is to form an "open organization, and to proclaim from the hill-"tops a perpetual opposition to the aggressions of the "slave-nower." slave-power."
ALABAMA.—T. H. Watts has been nominated as the

candidate of the Know-Nothings for Congress, in the Montgomery District. Thus far he has no opponent. In the Eutala District, Eli Shorter russ as the Demoratic Southern Rights candidate, and Julius C. Alford, "The War Horse of Troupe" as an Independent. Both were "fire-enters" in 1850.

Percy Walter is the Know-Nothing candidate for

Congress in the 1st District.

Col. W. B. Martin, of Benton County, is a candidate for Congress in the VIIth District in opposition to Sampson W. Harris, the regular Democratic nominee.

The Tuscalosas Monitor is authorized to announce the Hon, W. R. Smith (Know-Nothing Democrat) as a candidate for Commercial that District Mr. Halo. candidate for Congress in that District. Mr. Hale (Whig Know-Nothing) of Eutaw is believed to be the regularly nominated Know Nothing candidate, and the Democracy of the District were to have met at Tuscalcosa on Monday, which they no doubt did, to nom-inate a regular Democratic candidate. New-Jersey.—The American organs in New-Jersey

NEW-LEBSET.—The American organs in New-Jersey are repudiating the platform of the majority of the National Council, as no doubt the great bulk of the party in that State will. The Newark Mercury declares that the secession of the North from the Council left the latter without character or standing; that its platform will be whistled down the wind without the slightest consideration, and that it will be repudiated with entire unanimity throughout New-Jersey. The Sussex Register thinks that now is the time to stand up for the right, and that this is the golden opportunity to recover the ground which has been lost by the North. The Jersey City Sentinel approves the action of the seceders, and is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Newark Advertiser, always a conservative journal, styles the platform "a kind of tame ethical treatise," in "singular contrast with the simple and unequivocal n "singular contrast with the simple and unequivocal "avowal" of the seceders—"a wearisome string of "moral abstractions, and a rehearsal of Southern platitudes, constantly repeated time out of miad.

(he Advertiser tells us that New-Jersey rejects the document with scorn, and regrets to see her name in any way connected with it. The Trenton State Ga-zette is out emphatically against the Slavery plank of the platform. [Philad. North American.

#### BERMUDA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BERMUDA, Friday, June 8, 1855. Beyond the interest which attaches to the dig-ging and shipping of the exceedingly fine crop of potatoes with which these Islands are blessed, there is no topic of local importance to communicate to you. There is one subject however which I may mention, inasmuch as while it intimately concern ourselves it has relation to the recent commercial

policy of the United States.

Since the accomplishment of reciprocal trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces our attention has been attracted to the anomalous position in which that measure has placed Bermuda, so far as relates to the export of the potato. The high duty or 30 per cent which that edible bears on importation in the United States, falls now exclusively on the small shipments that these Islands make to your country-for the great potato-growing Colo Nova Scotia, Canada, and Prince Edward's Island, now enjoy the boon of a perfect immunity from any duty whatever on sending their potatoes to the

marts of the United States.

Now you are aware that this Colony deals almost exclusively with the United States, so far as breadstuffs, provisions, live stock, the productions of the dairy, implements of agriculture, and a host of other things that fall within the consumption of a civilized people are concerned. It is merely in the article ranked under the head of dry textile productions, that we resort to England. We admit all the agricultural implements that you manufacture—also your manures, whether manufactured or in the original elements, such as guano, &c, your ice, your apples and other fresh fruits, and your POTATOES—all free of duty. Of this latter article we take every Fall not less than 7,000 barrels, for which we pay you in British sovereigns, as we do for nearly everything we import from your country. It is therefore not too much to ask of your Congress to place the article of po-tatoes on the free list of your Tariff; since, to keep it among the commodities that pay 30 per cent duty is now nothing less than an infliction on this small Colony only, while the amount of duty realized in the aggregate from all the pota-toes that Bermuda could ship you is too in-significant in itself to weigh one moment with your statesmen. Even if our potatoes came into competition with those of the American planter, it would then be little more than a puerile policy to maintain a protective duty on the article simply because little Bermuda raised a few thousands barrels yearly. But we do not com-pete with your cultivators at all: we raise and send you potatoes at a time of the year when your old stock is exhausted and your new potatoes have not even peeped above the soil. Messrs. Editors of THE TRIBUNE, if you would turn but a modicum of your influence toward the advocacy of an aug-mented American free-list of imports, so as to in-clude potatoes, arrow-root, oranges and vegetable productions in general, you would confer a most important service on the people of this Colony, while, at the same time, you would not in the most minute respect inflict any injury on any American

interest whatever. The flag-ship Boscawen, with the Admiral on board, sails to-day for Halifax. The American schooner Adaline, for Boston, and

the British schooner Justina, for New-York, are now loading at this port.

## MEXICO.

CRITICAL POSITION OF SANTA ANNA.

Correspondence of The New-Orleans Bee.

MEXICO, Tuceday, June 5, 1855.

The last fortnight has been fruitful in events. The appearance of the insurgents near the City of Mexico, the battle of Tisayuca, the journey of H. I. H. from Morelia to Arrio, his humiliating retreat, the capture of Monterey, all furnish material sufficient to augment the terror of some, the hopes of others and to satisfy he curiosity of all.

My last letter closed at the period when Santa Anna

My last letter closed at the period when Santa Anna was on his way from Morelia to Zamora. The rumor that he had retreated to Guanajuato was without foundation. It was the insurgents who, with great sagacity, had quitted Zamora before the arrival of the Government troops. Pueblita alone remained with his section, waiting the sight of the enemy before he left. Senta Anna therefore reached Zamora without striking a blow—an easy victory, but yet the most substantial he is likely to nchieve. The stories published in the papers of the defeat of Pueblita are utterly false. Santa Anna did send a party in pursuit of him, but these chivalrous soldiers returned after an absence of a few hours, swearing they were unable to discover a single trace of the daring rebel; whereupon Santa Anna lavished upon them some of those choice epithets of reproach with which the Spanish vocabulary abounds.

1,500 horse, arrived within four leagues of this city. It is said his presence had been invoked by a certain partisan of the pures named Villanuevs, who had promised to raise the standard of revolution within the city. Degollade appeared, but the movement did not take place. Defection and denunciation are said to have prevented it, and seven of the principal ringleaders have been arrested. The city for some time was in great const-runtion. The Cabinet dispatched Gen. Zires with 600 or 700 men against Degollade, but after a short march he fell back upon Tacubaya, where he has orders to remain and protect the house of the Archbishop, the furniture of which belongs to Santa Anna, and is greatly coveted by the insurgents, and Archbishop, the furniture of which belongs to Santa Anna, and is greatly coveted by the insurgents, and the splendid residence of Manuel Escandon, which they are eager to destroy. Meanwhile Santa Anna had sent Tavera's brigade against Degollado, with orders to give him immediate battle. Tavera came up with Degollado on the 2sth, at the little village of Tisarjuca. Degollado had not taken proper precautions, and was compelled to fight at great disadvantage. Nevertheless, his small band encountered the shock of Tavera's brigade without flinching. The result of the conflict is variously stated. The Government claims a signal victory, and has ordered cannon to be the conflict is variously stated. The Government claims a signal victory, and has ordered cannon to be fired in honor of its triumph. But it is certain that Tavera's troops suffered severely. The day after the battle 250 ambulances were sent to bear off the battle 250 ambulances were sent to bear off the wounded, while Degollado seemed so little apprehensive of pursuit that he passed the night three-quarters of a league from the place of battle. The insurgents lost a few men, and what is more serious, forty-one of their number were taken prisoners in a house which had been surrounded by the Government troops. The latter were inhumanly shot, without a trial, in groups, having been fired upon by three platoons of soldiers. This sanguinary act of vengeance will I fear provoke a bloody reprisal. Thus far the insurgents have evinced no such crunelty.

evinced no such cruelty.

Degollado's forces resumed the route to Michoscan.

As for Tavera the conqueror (?) he had been so maltreated that the Ministers had to send him reinforce-

ments to fill the gaps made in his companies.

After the capture of Zamora, Santa Anna returned to Morelia. He was expected back in Mexico, when, After the capture of Zamora, Santa Anna returned to Morelia. He was expected back in Mexico, when, believing he had scarcely accomplished enough for his glory, he devised a new plan. Ignacio Comonfort, who had been appointed by Alvarez General-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, had left the South with a few hundred troops, and had repaired to Michoacan, where he was joined by Pueblita and his section. Pinson and the brothers Tejados having united their troops with Comonfort, his number was increased to about 2,500—some say 5,000. They encamped at Arrio, a town of about 12,000 souls, about 20 lengues from Morelia, in the heart of the mountairs of the Sierra. On the 23d May Santa Anna suddenly left Morelia for Patzcaaro, a village half-way between Morelia and Arrio. 23d May Santa Anna suddenly left Moreia for Patz-cuaro, a village half-way between Morelia and Arrio. Continuing his march rapidly enough, he arrived at Santa Clara de Cobra about mid-way between Patz-cuaro and Arrio. Thence he dispatched Col. Zeron with a force of 1,000 men to reconnoitre the position of the enemy; but Comonfort had already taken the initiative, and had advanced to meet the Government with a force of the common terminates the position of the enemy; but Common to the meet the Government troops. Zeron's detachment was terribly treated; a body of 200 fresh troops sent to his relief were intercepted and defeated; finally Santa Anna, alarmed at these disasters, thought it advisable to retreat. The countermarch was a calamitous affair. The troops were destitute of provisions and were compelled to push their way across a mountainous region full of deep ravines and treacherous marshes, exposed to a violent storm, the artillery continually buried in mud, and the soldiers descriing by whole companies. Had the President remained twenty-four hours longer at Santa Clara his entire army would have been exterminated. You will readily understand that the Ministry were obliged to find some pretext for this humiliating reverse, so they hatched up a story which they gave to the press that the rebels, terrified at the approach of Santa Anna, had evacuated Arrio, and that the President, having no enemies to conquer, necessarily redent, having no enemies to conquer, necessarily re-

dent, having no enemies to conquer, necessarily re-turned to Morelia.

To-morrow Santa Anna will be at Toluca, and will

reach Mexico on Friday or Saturday. The 13th is his Saint's day, and he would not miss its colebration on any account, as he receives magnificent presents on every return of this anniversary.

It is reported to-day, though I do not vouch for its truth, that Santa Anna was twice attacked on his truth, that Santa Anna was twice attacked on his complete of the same was twice attacked on his truth. journey from Morelia and lost a large number of boggage-mules. It is likewise rumored that the envi-rons of Cordova and Perote bave pronounced, with a

view of cutting off Santa Anna's retreat in case he endeavors to reach Vera Cruz and quit the country. It is said, too, that in the State of Zacatecas, either at Truxillo or at Sombrerere, there is another pronunciamento, and that Sierra Gorda is on the point of revolting. I cannot say how much truth there is in these stories. Another rumor is that the Ministers these stories. Another rumor is that the Ministers Bonilla and Lares will resign upon the return of Santa Anna, but this I positively do not believe.

### NEW YORK RECORDS.

The following Report on the condition of the Records will be read with interest by all owners of City real estate, and by those who hold mortgages on

City real estate, and by
City property:
New-York, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.
At a meeting of the Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, held this day, the following Report of the Special Committee on the state and condition of the Records was received, adopted and ordered to be printed.
W. C. WETMORE, Chairman.

W. C. WETMORE, Chairman.

George P. Nelson, Secretary.

To the Communication of Records for the City and County of

New York.

The Special Committee appointed to examine into
the state and condition of the Records in the offices of the Surregate, Register, and Clerk of the County of New-York, respectfully report that they have given the subject very careful attention, and as the result of their investigation have prepared the following state-

ment of facts: SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

ment of facts:

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The Records of this office consist of 113 volumes of Wills, 13
Letters Testismentary, 61 Letters of Administration, 27 Letters of Guardianship, 2 Letters of Administration with the Will am exed, 72 Administration Bonds, 26 Guardianship, 2 Letters of Administration with the Will am exed, 72 Administration Bonds, 26 Guardianship, 8 Proceedings for Sale of Real Estate, 36 of Minntes, and 4 Miscellaneous—making in the aggregate 339 volumes.

There are no general indexes in this office except of inventies and guardians accounts, and the consequence is that no search or investigation can be made where the date of the transaction is uncertain without handing a large number of volumes or examining numerous files of documents, when with the help of an index the precise volumes or document would be readily indicated, to the saving of time, labor, wear and tear of the Records and the disarrangement of the files.

The Committee would next direct the attention of the Commissioners to the fact, that there is a large number of othe records of wills remaining unsigned by the Surrogate. These ourisions run through a period of ten years, from 1830 to 1349, occurring more or less frequently from liber 55 to 31 inclusive. As these records are imperfect, it would be proper to invoke the power of the Legislature to authorize their signature by the present Surrogate with the like effect as if they had been signed at the time they bear date.

There are everal volumes of the records of wills written on paper of such a fishire, that it crum hies to pieces almost at the touch, and it is impossible to use the books, without great danger of destroying the record. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that they should be recopied, and that the copies of certificates founded upon them should be declared by legislative authority to have the same effect as the originals.

The Surrogate's Office consists of two rooms, 19 by 20 and 19 by 20, equal tegether to one room about 29 feet aguare. Besides 8 cases

are not only utterly inadequate for the public convenience, but also for the preservation of the ecceeds, and the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The Surrogate, six cierks, surtors, counsel at d witnesses are crowded into this small space, where the engrossing of the records, the granting of letters of administration and guardianship, the adjustment of accounts, the probate of wills, and the hearing of hitgated cases, are often all proceeding simultaneously. The room where the records are kept is frequently so crowded that its imposible to insare their safety, or to observe at all times the manner in which they are inspected and handled. When it is recollected that the desarraction of the record of a single will might affect the tile to an entire estate, it must be admitted that the consequences of such a state of things may be of the most serious character. In the course of a single generation a large proportion of the property, real and personal, owned in this great and opaleat City, passes the supervision of this office, and the impurance of its records therefore cannot well be exaggerated.

REGISTER'S OFFEE.

The Records are composed of I volumes of Powers of Actorney, 2 Certificates of Religious incorporations, 7 Indexes Chattes Mortgages, 20 Discharges of Mortgages, 2 Wills, 5 Miscellaneous, 790 Maps, 164 General Indexes, 435 Mortgages, and 776 Conveyances—making in all 1,285 volumes. Several of the earlier books are in a bad state, with leaves loose, the writing fast becoming illegible, and there are not wanting instances of entire teaves having disappeared. Some of the General Indexes are so much were that they need to be recopied, and the original filed away for special reference. The Chattel Mortgage and other papers have been scattered about the office without order and arrangement; none of them are turn, and 127 loos of other larges are missing, and many of them are mutilated. A targe number of the maps are mutilated and ceased, and 164 are missing, and among the latter are the maps of

the Legislature to authorize their signature by the present Register's Office cannot be depended upon for entire accuracy. Developments frequently take place showing conveyances omitted to be indexed; and these mistakes run back to an early period. The searches are made upon the authority of these indexes and yet it is evident they cannot be regarded as perfectly satisfactory. Gross blumders have occurred also in indexing under the wrong name and letter, as, for example, The Dry Dock Associated Stage Company under the letter T, standing for "The". The Institution for the Savings of Merchants Glerks sometimes under M, standing for "Merchants," and sometimes under S, standing for "Savings." In another case, the grantor describing himself as "Savings." In another case, the grantor describing himself as

ferent deeds; and in still another instance, A. B. dela Cardena, the index is made sometimes under A, for the Christian name, and at others under B, for the surname, or under D, for de, or C, for Cardena, the place of his origin. There is no doubt, in the epianion of your Committee, that the Indexes need careful resistance.

The Register occupies five small rooms, all put together equi-The Register occupies five small rooms, all put together equal only to one single room 45 feet square. Here are collected 1,354 volumes of records, most of them large folios, under constant reference by members of the bar. A large propartion of the space is occupied with cases, 54 desks for the cierts, book-racks and desks for the numerous presents continually cansulting the records; and beside all this there are 56 cierts who are constantly engaged in work requiring the most exact precision and accusacy. Under such circumstances it seems impossible to conduct the public business in a manner worthy of the important interests devolved on this office.

tant interests devolved on this office.

THE COUNTY CLERK.

This officer has charge of the records of the former Mayor's Court, the County Court, the Common Pleas, the late Supreme Court and the late Court of Chancery. Judgments in all tourts, recognizances. Surrogate's decrees and decrees in equity are required to be decketed here in order to become a liem on restate. There are also filed in this office notices of its pendens. Sheriffs' certificates, insolvents' assignments, collectors' bonds, and mechanics' liems.

estate. There are also nied to this office hotices of its pendens, sheriffs' certificates, insolvents' assignments, collectory bonds, and mechanics' lens.

The effice accommodations consist of two rooms, one 32 by 39, the other 46 by 38. There are 17 ciecks, 17 desks, 600 volumes of records, and an immense mass of documents, the accommissions of nearly two centraries. The present Clerk, on assuming the duties of his office. found the dockets of judgments and other records, many of them falling to pieces with leaves mutilated or loss; and notwithstanting he caused them to be repaired and placed under lock and key, they are rapidly falling into their oid condition by reason of frequent usage. The notices of its pendens, which are of permanent interest on all parties holding real exists and contained in over 190 volumes, are being constantly mislaid and are so frequently consulted that they are fast wearing away.

there of its pennens, which are experiments interest on a parties holding real estate and contained in over 160 volumes, are being constantly mislaid and are so frequently consulted that they are fast wearing away.

The records of the late Court of Chancery include proceedings of the most important character as connected with the title of real estate of infants, the dissolution of corporations, the appointment of receivers, guardians and trustees. They are not easily accessible for reference. Many of them are piled upon assleves in a dark rosin which has everat times been flooded and the papers saturated with water. The old records of the County Clerk's Office are in a still more lamentable state. They are situated in a besement-room, and the stacks of papers, the rude, undigested and confused mass of books, documents and cases present a picture truly disgraceful. The records in this office are exposed to theft and destruction by fire. None of the rooms are surjectedly secured; and it is a well-known fact that records have been recovered from the shop of a gold-bester in this City and from a paper-mill in New-Jersey, where they had been sold for the price of the parchment and paper. The office of the County Clerk is not fire-proof, and by a single disaster the entire body of its records may be swept away. The mischier, perjectly and wide-spread ruin which might be consequent upon such a calamity is beyond appreciation.

Altogether, the examination made by your Committee has disclessed a condition of the public offices and records, calling for prompt and declaive remedial measures. If not now averted, the critic will so on accumulation, and from their increasing magnitude each year, become more and more difficult to remedy and ultimately almost irreparable. Those conversant with red estate, and from the solitos, and conversant with red centary, and from the loss of a single paper connected with proceedings in partition, foredoscure, sales of lands of misnis, and from the loss of a single paper connected with pro

expanse of being propartition by the destruction of a single record. This is a matter in which the entire property interest of the community is vitally concerned. There is not an over of a lot, or holder of a mortgage but is affected—not a merchant but has an interest in the records of the courts where his casims are procedured and his rights determined; and not a family possessing any means, but on occasion of death acquires an interest in the records of the Surrogate's Office. Without doubt these records should be large and commoditions, their contents properly asserted, arranged and classified, and kept asfe from depredation, and from the possibility of destruction by fire. The accumulation of wealth, the rapid increase of the transactions in property, the wonderful expansion of our commerce, and the marveious growth of our population, have within a few years largely mag nified the business of the public offices. Some idea of this may be gained from the fact, that in the Surrogate's Office, comparing 1824 and 1844, the records of administration have advanced 100 per cent, gardinahips 130 per cent, and wills 400 per cent in ten years. In the last fifty years there have been 70 volumes of wills—at the present rate there will be as many more in the next ten years. In the Register's Office in 1842, there were copied 11 libers of conveyances and 9 of mortgages; while in 1832, there were 35 of each, making the annual increase in these two classes alone 36 large follovolumes. The ratio is nearly as four to one, and if it should hold good The ratio is nearly as four to one, and if it should hold good hereafter, in ten years more the records will be increasing at the rate of over two hundred and fifty volumes per annum; so that if our system of registry is to be continued, provision must be made in time for thousands of volumes which will at no distant period be accumulated in the Register's Office. The same remarks are applicable to the records of all the Country and it is necessary now, if we intend to have a thoughtful regard to the future, to lay the basis of some plan of assortation and arrangement, which will combine convenience of reference, perfect preservation and security; for it is manifest that if some well-devised scheme is not soon adopted, it will become daily more difficult of application, and the condition of the record in a few years hence be truly appalling.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. BRADFORD,

New-York, June 13, 1855. REV. MR. WESCOTT'S RESIGNATION.

The Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Paster of the Laight-st. Baptist Church, in a late Discourse before his parishioners, took occasion to review the history of the church during his pastorship, which embraces the past four years. He took as his text:

CHURCH STATISTICS.

"But the word of God grew and multiplied."-Acts xii: 24 As a weary traveler often pauses and looks back over the pathway he has trodden that he may gain fresh vigor and strength to support him in his fature labors, so it is well for churches to pause and look back upon the dealings of God with them, and see whether they have accomplished the work of their hands to the satisfaction of their own souls and the approval of Jehovah. I ask your attention to the history of this church for the last four years. There are four things which constitute the prosperity of a

I. A prosperous state of finances.

II. A large and increasing congregation.

III. Frequent additions of new converts to its com-

TV. Unity of action in its councils.

The question has been often asked, "Can a self-sustaining church be continued in the lower part of the City?" If I can show the affirmative of this question it must be encouraging to those who look upon it with

misgivings and doubts.

The only true mode of testing the prosperity of a

The only true mode of testing the prosperity of a church, financially, is

First: Its Pew Rents. Secondly: Its regular Sabbath Collections. If a church can raise \$500 or \$1,200 on some particular occasion, and for some special object, it is no test of its prosperity—the only reliable test is, as I said before, the receipts from pew rents and Sabbath collections.

Let us contrast the present state of the finances of this charge, with the root and we get the following state.

this church with the past and we get the following sta-tistics, which are from the books of the Treasurer, and must be considered reliable: For Pew Rent. Sabbath Collections. Total.

Receipts in 1850......\$1,188 \$3.96 \$1,494
Receipts to May 31, 1855... 1,342 \$960 2,322
Being an increase of \$1,428, notwithstanding our last quarterly collection was omitted.

I shall now enter into particulars to show that this

penses without applying the receipts for pew-rents taken in advance in the liquidation of old debts; that is, the debts for the past quarter are all paid, and the money collected for pew-rents is yet in the treasury. This shows that we are gradually and continually in-

reasing our finances.

Secondly: A large and increasing congregation.

The first Sabbath I preached in this house there were present 197 persons—children, choir and all told, and the Sabbath was a very pleasant one. If any one at that time wanted half-a-dozen pews, and wanted at that time wanted half-a-dozen pews, and wanted them together, he could be easily accommodated in Laight-st Church; indeed, several parties could be accommodated on such terms. Now our Deacons are more troubled to find scats than persons to fill them,

commodated on such terms. Now our Decouns are more troubled to find scats than persons to fill them, although our audience-room is a large one, for there is not another Baptist church in New-York that has within 30 as many pews on the floor as this.

This large congregation has been gathered, and the attractions certainly are not in the house. The singing is good and has aiedd in this work. In this field I know of no limit to the number in the congregation but our capacity to accommodate it. If we had an inviting house I see no difficulty in getting a congregation of 2,500 or more. If other circumstances were equal I do not know a better field to promote the glory of God in winning souls to Christ than this. A right pastor, with an active and united church can have no limit here but the means of accommodation.

As encouraging as are our finances and congregation, so have we been spiritually. We have enjoyed four precious revivals of religion. I have baptized here 244 persons and added them to the membership of the church, besides 121 we received by letter—making in all 365 members added. Our net increase is 197 members; and here let me say we are almost the only members; and here let me say we are almost the only

ing in all 365 members added. Our net increase is 197 members; and here let me say we are almost the only large church of our denomination in New-York that has not diminished during this period. I look upon this church in regard to these three points as in a most ourishing condition.

The Sabbath School in 1850 had an attendance of

The Sabbath School in 1830 had an attendance of 275 children; now we have 350, with a faithful corps of teachers. After saying all this, I am obliged to say that other circumstances, it is not necessary for me here to mention, have brought me to the painful task of resigning my duty as paster of this church, and on the first of August next this pulpit will be vacant; and may the God of Heaven be with you and be your support!

At the close of the sermon a request signed by neary three hundred of the congregation was read, calling upon Mr. Wescott to make known the cause which led o his resignation, and to make it the subject of his discourse on a future Sabbath evening. The question being put to the congregation, it was carried by a majority of seven-eighths of all present. Mr. W. then announced that he would make known the cause of his decision to resign, as requested, although he pre-ferred to quietly retire in peace and harmony with all.

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs on the 15th and 16th of August next, to discuss Woman's Rig

In the progress of human events, Woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her logal rights, her soicl equality with man.

How her claims can be the most easily and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis, will be the subject of deliberation at the coming Convention.

The friends of the movement, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected by in attendance.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

ENESTINE L. ROSE,

WILLIAM HAY,

SAMUEL J. MAY,

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,

LYDIA MOTT,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

New-York State Woman's Rights Committee.

N. B.—Editors throughout the States please copy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

TUESDAY, June 19 .- Dr. AUSTIN CHURCH in the Chair-Henry Meigs, Secretary .- Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day-a chilly north-east rain prevailing-and the busy season of the year, there was a very good attendance both of city and country gen-

Judge Maios read a paper that was listened to with

much interest upon the subject of Botany, with the names of ancient authors and dates of the papers, much interest upon the subject of Botany, with the names of ancient authors and dates of the papers, written to illustrate this study. Throphrostes wrote before Christ 320 years, and Hippocrates 400 years, and gave the history of 500 plants. Dioscorides wrote A. D. 70, and described 600 plants. A. D. 74, Pliny made a compilation of the history of 1,600 species. Galen wrote A. D. 131. The first account we have of the history of plants, illustrated by accurate drawings, was in 1532. One year later the Botanic Garden at Padua takes its date. The first Museum of Natural History was that of Conrad Gesner, in 1560, at which period the idea seems to have been started of making a system of plants, with the class, order, genera, species, &c. But it was not until 1592 that Columna printed his copperplate drawings of plants and a botanic language. From that time until the establishment of the Royal Society of London, in 1665, botanical writers were more pleaty. The names of twenty-two are given. Following the London Society came the Royal Academy of Science at Paris in 1666. The system of Linneus was published in 1735. Since then Botany has become a study, a science, and five or six hundred practical Botanists have devoted their lives to searching out and illustrating new plants, until scarcely a thing grows that has not been described and its properties and uses known.

Insects.—The history of insects has been as closely

known.

Insects.—The history of insects has been as closely studied as that of plants. Judge Meigs read an extract upon the subject, which states that there was a total destruction of the turnips near London in the year 1714. In October there was a week of dry easterly wind, when it was found that thousands of acres of turnips were turning yellow and dying. Where they were sheltered by hedges or buildings they kept green. After the turnips were destroyed the insects attacked the hedges and trees. Some of the farmers thought the mischief was done by the vast flocks of birds, and tried all they could to kill them, just as some folks do now-a-days, for after all the birds were the farmers best friends—they were after the insects. One of the best things to kill insects or worms that prey upon vegetables is oil, worms that live in spirit die in oil directly.

Oid Times in New-York.—Judge Meigs read an extract from one of Dr. Mitchel's pamphlets dated September, 1794, which says: "The Tontine Coffee-"House, under the care of Mr. Hyde, is the best hotel "in New-York. He sets from twelve to sixteen dishes every day. He charges for a year's board, without liquor, \$350 to \$400. Mrs. Loring, 13 "Broadway, charges \$7 a week, without liquor. Butter in the market is 374 cents a pound; beef, comof turnips were turning yellow and dying. Where they were sheltered by hedges or buildings they kept

Broadway, charges \$7 a week, without liquor. Butter in the market is 37 cents a pound; beef, compared with English beef, is poor [he does not give
the price]; "turkies are 62 cents each; common
fowls are 25 cents each. Of 'Albany beef, sturgeon, you can get enough for 12; cents to feed a
'tamily. Oysters are plenty and large; I don't like
them, but others do. Peaches sell 2 cents for three
to six of them. All ranks of the people smoke cigans 6 or 7 inches long. Silver money is plenty, but
gold is rerely seen. The population of the City
is about 30,000. There are two places of public
entertainment in the environs of the City that are
much visited in Summer; one is called Belvidere,
(on Bunker's Hill,) and the other Broudling's
'Gardens."

on Bunker's Hui, Gardens."

Gardens."

Pruning Fruit Trees.—An interesting discussion fruit trees.

Pruning fruit trees.

In on the subject of pruning fruit trees.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—An interesting discussion ensued upon the subject of pruning fruit trees.

Mr. Field of Brooklyn, gave his views of Summer pruning, and the advantages to all trees of only growing just as much wood as you want to produce fruit.

The Charlman remarked that the more you prune the more you may. The idea is, that an aupruned tree makes little or no new wood; censequently it does not produce the fruit bearing spurs. We have lately seen apple trees that had not been pruned for forty years. The product is in proportion to the care be-

ears. The product is in proportion to the care be stowed.

Judge Mrios said trees to bear fruit must be trimmed

Judge Meios said trees to bear fruit must be trimmed and washed and kept healthy.

Market Gardening.—A long discussion upon the manner of selling marketing in the City was had and will be continued next Tuesday.

Mr. Bengen of Long Island, said there was just ground of complaint at the way farners have been erowded out of market. Some 25 years ago Fulton market was a good place for farmers. Then they were driven from there to Washington Market, and now that has become a great wholesale mart and wagons are nearly shut out. There ought to be accommodations for farmers, and then I would not care how many middle-men there were, because I prefer to sell at wholesale, but I want a fair chance for competition. Some of the middle men are as honorable as any other class. Some farmers would like to retail their vegeta-Some of the middle-men are as nonorable as any other class. Some farmers would like to retail their vegeta-bles, but most of them would like to have a fair chance in market to sell at wholesale. We have no objection to sell everything by weight if that plan is universally

dopted.

GEO. E. WARING-There are such obstacles in the GEO. E. WARING—There are such obstacles in the farmer's way that he cannot come to market with his vegetables to sell out of his wagon at retail. I have known men who had tried it to have their traces cut and other damage done to deter them from underselling the hucksters.

Prof. Marks made some remarks illustrating the unjustness of our present Market ordinances, not only to the farmers, but to the people, particularly to the poor in the City.

to the farmers, but to the people, particularly of the poor in the City.

Saw for Felling Trees.—P. C. Ingersoll of Greenwich, Conn., exhibited a horizontal saw, which he worked and explained how it would cut trees close to the ground. One man can work it and cut down a large tree. The cost is only \$20. The saw must be followed by a wedge.

Lettuce.—A discussion arose upon lettuce—its value as food—works of cultivation and grofit as a market

as food—mode of cultivation and profit as a market article. Mr. Judd thought it too much like popules to be healthy. Dr. Waterbury said that that difficulty was obviated by high cultivation. Mr. Bergen thought the opium in lettuce never hurt anybody.

Absorbents of Ammonia.—Mr. Judd complained of newspaper reporters not giving correct reports of his sayings. He did not say that muck and charcoal

would not absorb ammonia. It was only when they were dry that they would not do it. When wet they absorbed ammonia just in proportion to the amount water they contained. Prof. Marks—I covered my manure heap with char

coal from locomotives, and it stopped all the smell. I suppose that it absorbed the ammonia. Decomposed muck keeps my stable sweet. I have 500 barrels of spoilt fish on my place: the heap is covered with charcoal dust, and there is no smell. It will sweeten a

privy.

The Market Ordinance question, and butter and cheese and pruning pears, will be discussed next week.

cheese and pruning pears, will be discussed next week.

Distriction of the Lanyale Factor at Fire.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in the building known as the Lanyale Cotton Factory, a portion of the old Water Company property, now in the possession of the city, situated on the Lanyale Road, now Charlesst. extended, within the city limits. The factory building was a very extensive three-story one, of stone, surrounded by a number of smaller buildings attached, the whole of which were burned. A floar-mill adjacent was also on fire and considerably damaged, and the flames communicated to a number of the dwellings there, but the exertions of the firemen prevented any serious results in that quarter. The factory was not occupied, nor has it been for some time past, and the machinery belonging to it, which was very valuable, had fortunately been sold out lately, and the greater part removed on Wednesday last, some few machines belonging to Mr. Gamble alone remaining, which were destroyed. The loss, it is thought, will reach \$20,000, upon which there is only a partial insurance in the Franklin Office of Philadelphia.

[Baltimore Patriot, June 13.

A WOMAN MURDERE'D IN BAXTER-ST. BY HER HO'SBAND.

HIS ARREST AND SUPPOSED INSANITY.

On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock a woman named Margaret McDaniel, who resided in the second story of premises No. 4 Baxter-st., was murdered by her husband, Edward McDaniel, who is charge! with cutting her throat with a razor in such a manner that she died in a few hours afterward. From all the facts at hand it is thought McDaniel was temporarily insame at the time of committing the deed.

His conduct for some time past has been very strange, so much so that it has excited remarks to that effect from his friends. He and his wife, as now appears, went to bed late after offering up a prayer to their Crestor, and remained quiet until the named, when he, as is alleged, got up, and seizing his wife by the throat with one hand inflicted the violence with the other. She screamed, and rolling on the floor at the same time bled profusely, and died in a few minutes afterward. The alarm was raised, and officer O'Connor of the Sixth Ward ran into the house and arrested McDaniel, whom he locked up in the Police Station. The accused bears a good character, while that of the deceased was quite the reverse. He is a shoemaker, and is said to be comfortably well off in the world. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Wilhelm held an in-

quest upon the body of the deceased. The prisoner was present, attended by counsel, and seemed much depressed in spirits. The first witness examined was Johanna Murphy, who deposed that for the last eighteen months she had been employed in the family of McDaniel as a servant. The prisoner and his wife had always lived happily together, and he always appeared much attached to her. Witness slept in the same room with them, and they all retired at about 12 o'clock on Monday night—the prisoner and his wife having previously knelt down by the bedside and said their prayers, as was their custom. At 2 o'clock witness was awakened by a cry of some kind, and on arising, saw, by the light of a candle, the prisoner in the act of putting on his pants; his wife lay upon the floor in a pool of blood; witness slipped out of the room quietly, and went below and called the brother of the prisoner; she then returned to the room, and found the deceased bleeding from a wound in her throat, but still alive; the prisoner had left; witness had never known either the prisoner or his wife to use intoxicating drinks, and never knew them to quarrel; about three weeks ago he was deranged for McDaniel as a servant. The prisoner and his wife had quarrel: about three weeks ago he was deranged for four days, and acted very strangely; he also acted rather strangely on the evening previous to the

Patrick McDaniel, a brother of the prisoner, was examined, and testified that the latter was afflicted with insanity about three weeks ago, and that be had always lived very pleasantly with his wife; he was in the habit of drinking, but I never saw him intoxicated; at 11 o'clock on Monday night he was sitting on the front stoop with his wife and seemed to be quite happy with her. with her.
Officer O Connor of the Sixth Ward deposed that at

Officer O Connor of the Sixth Ward deposed that at 21 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while he was standing at the corner of Baxter and Abrabam-sts.; the prisoner came up to him and said. "I give myself up "to you," he further stated that he had been quarreling with his wife who had, he said, abused and beaten him and had finally taken up a razor to cut his throat, but that he took it from her and with it cut her throat and that she was dead; I took him to the Station-House and then went to No. 4 Baxter-st. where I found the deceased lying dead, and was handed a razor covered with blood which had been found in her bed.

Pat Brady, an employee of the prisoner, deposed to seeing the accused in a wild state on Monday morn-

Pat Brady, an employee of the prisoner, deposed to seeing the accused in a wild state on Monday morning, and the deceased spoke to him, repeating that her husband was again becoming deranged.

Dr. O'Reilly, of No. 9 Oliver-st., deposed that in May last he attended the prisoner for deliring tremens, and that he recovered after three or four days' treatment; that about two weeks ago he saw him much in the same condition, and advised him to stop drinking. The witness thought it was the influence of liquor that made him appear deranged.

Dr. David Uhl deposed to making a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and to finding a wound in the throat three inches in length, which she could not have inflicted herself, and which was the cause of her death.

cause of her death.

The Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Margaret McDaniel came to her death by a wound in the throat, inflicted by a razor in the hands of her husband, Ed. McDaniel."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was examined by the Coroner, and stated that he was a native of Ireland, 44 years of age, and a shoemaker by trade. He had nothing to say in relation to the charge preferred against him. He was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## CITY ITEMS.

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER .- During a recent discourse before the New-York Vegetarian Society at the Institute, No. 15 Laight-st., the Rev. Peter H. Shaw of Connecticut referred to the subject of Cholera, Yellow Fever, &c., as being greatly promoted by the consumption of the flesh of animals, especially during the hot weather. He referred to the fact that the Vegetarians both in England and America had lived through all the periods during which these diseases have been prevalent in modern times, many of them engaged in attending upon the bed of sickness, but had escaped the contagion. Howard, in his philanthropic labors, visiting the dungeons of Europe which were infested with such diseases, preserved himself from the liability to attack by a purely vegetable diet. He accounted for these facts in the tendency of animal food to cause an overflow of the biliary secretion in the system, and hence to render the patient subject to these attacks. The common notion of abstaining from vegetables at such seasons and liv ing upon stimulating animal food he condemned as greatly tending to cause what it was intended to prevent, while a well-selected diet of farinacea, fruit and vegetables would promote a regularity of the system and purity of the blood, which was the condition adapted to resist contagion.

CRICKET.-A match between the second eleven of the New-York and St. George's Clubs will be played to-day at Hoboken, commencing at 10 o'clock.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED .- On Monday evening party of men and boys repaired to the upper part of Fifth-av. for the purpose of indulging in a prize fight, but their sport was prevented by the arrival of the Twenty-first Ward Police, who captured three of the gang and dispersed the others. Those arrested were taken before Justice Pearcey and held to bail in 8300 each. Their names are Wm. Moran, Thos. Farrell and James Taylor.

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER .-The Rev. Dr. Pennington has commenced an action in the Courts against the Sixth-av. Railroad Company to test the right of his people to use the public con-veyances of the City. As his means are very limited, he appeals to the friends of Freedom to aid him in his undertaking. The Doctor's address is No. 29 Sixth-av. THE COMPLAINT BOOK .- Very few things in this

world are so annoying that people will go out in the rain to complain of them, even if they can borrow an umbrella-very few nuisances but can be borne until a fair day. There were, however, ten separate causes of complaint which were so pressing as to defy yesterday's fizzling, sizzling, ambiguous weather. complaints against loafers continue of course; they are always as thick as dirty streets and broken pavements. The three form a happy trio and will probably, if ever they are got rid of, all go at the same time. There were four complaints against these necessities of New-York, three against bipeds and one against the four-legged variety. Somebody is charged with breaking the fire laws by smoking through the window with a stove-pipe; the pavement in Warren-st. needs mending; vacant lots at the corner of Tweatyeighth-st, and Sixth-av, need fencing; some ten who are not inclined to be over-nice are informed that throwing garbage into the streets is n't exactly according to etiquette, &c. The sewer contractor Thirty-sixth-st, is said to be making experiments in irrigation with great success—a child fell into one of his artificial lakes yesterday and came near being drowned. A brick monument is being creeted in